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The Daily Gazetteer.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24 1738.

No 936.

IT is an ancient, and will be everlastingly a just Observation, that there is a Mean in all Things, and that in distinguishing it consists true Wisdom; as true Virtue doth in practising what Wisdom directs. Hence arises that Division of Minds into *great* and *little*, so commonly made, tho' perhaps not so commonly understood. He is truly said to have a great Mind, who hath made Wisdom so habitual that it forsakes him not in the greatest Trials, but enables him to steer with a firm and steady Hand in all Weathers; as the Skill of a Pilot is best discovered when the Sea runs high, and the Winds whistle with unusual Force. To apply this Maxim to many Accidents would be tedious; to apply it to none, might leave the Truth thereof doubtful. I will single out one therefore, and having carefully considered it, I shall leave the rest to be supply'd by the Reader's Meditation.

THERE is not among the Sorrows and Crosses incident to Mortals, a more affecting, a more trying Circumstance, than the Loss of a Person dear to one; such as a *Friend*, *Companion*, or a *Wife*. To support this in such a Manner as to appear wholly insensible, is incompatible with a great Mind; because it is unnatural. *Solon* broke out into Sighs and Tears when he was told that his Son was dead; *Tully* shewed the same Tenderness for his Daughter; nay, the *blessed Author* of our *Holy Religion* is noted to have shed Tears for *Lazarus*. Sorrow therefore on such Occasions is not weak or womanish, but most humane, and consequently most commendable. The same thing cannot be said of excessive Demonstrations of Grief, much less of publick and affected Signs thereof. *Joan*, Queen of *Castile*, the Mother of the Emperor *Charles* V. was so fond of her Husband, *Philip* of *Austria*, that after his Death she spent her whole Life in Mourning, and carried his dead Body about with her wherever she went. Not so *Cornelia*, the Mother of the *Gracchi*, behaved after having lost, in the Persons of her Sons, the two greatest Men in *Rome*; she wept and lamented them, but with Decency and Moderation, and with that Fortitude of Mind, as to be able to answer one who called her comfortless and desolate Mother; *I shall never Esteem her comfortless or desolate who bore the* GRACCHI; opposing the Remembrance of her Sons to the Loss of them; and the Fame of their Lives, to the Thought of their Decease; Remedies easy and natural, yet not to be extracted but by good Sense, or to be practised by any but a great Mind.

As there are Degrees of Sorrow proportion'd to their Causes, so the Circumstances of those who grieve, quite change the Nature of the Thing, and make that fit for one Man to do, which would be improper and absurd in another. *Seneca* observes in his Consolation to *Marcia*, that a certain *Pontifex Maximus* being inform'd of the Death of his two Sons while he was engaged in solemnizing Divine Worship, neither alter'd his Countenance, nor changed his Voice, but sung the *Hymn* to *Jupiter*, with all the Fervour and Devotion with which he was accustomed to do it at other Times: But when he came home he gave way to his paternal Tenderness, and in the Language of the Poet,

With all the Anguish of a Father mourn'd.

ALL Historians agree in mentioning with great Applause, that Steadiness of Mind with which the Death of the Duke of *Buckingham* was heard by his Master. Mr. *Waller*, in a Copy of Verses on that Subject, after having shewn the Superiority of Christian Courage in the King, over the Fortitude of Pagan Heroes, concludes very politely with these Lines, which I the rather quote, because it sets the Strength of Soul in its true Light.

Such high Extremes inhabit thy great Mind,
God-like unmov'd; and yet like Womankind!
Which of the antient Poets had not brought
Our Charles's Pedigree from Heav'n, and taught
How some bright Dame, compress by mighty Jove,
Produc'd this mix'd Divinity and Love.

So then the Great have their Sorrows as well as other Men; but if to the outward Shew of Greatness there be added also a Mind truly Great, their Sorrows are supported with a Constancy different from that of other Men. There is a Duty owing to Dignity as well as to Nature, and that ought to take Place of this; because what we owe to our Dignity we owe to Providence, who in bestowing it, created an Obligation of discharging it as we ought: This is that Distinction, whereon is founded those Commendations which have been in all Ages given to Men who have supported their Characters at the Expence of their Passions. The *High Priest* of the *Jews* never put on Mourning, or shew'd any outward Signs of Grief for the Death of his nearest Relations; his Office, tho' not his Person, being held superior to human Frailties, which, if they could not be avoided, were yet to be concealed for the Sake of the People. *Seneca* praises *Augustus* and *Tiberius*, for having such a Command over their Tempers, as to be able to deliver in Publick the *Funeral Orations* of those who were dearest to them, their dead Bodies lying all the Time in their Sight. If any Notions of Greatness, if any Sense of Exaltation could silence the Voice of Nature, and extinguish that Tenderness incident to the human Frame, there could be no Merit at all in this Conduct; on the contrary, it would deserve Censure, as the Effect of Vanity. But as we know that in these Cases all Men are Men, and that if there be any Difference in Affliction, the Great have over Measure on their Side, we justly admire that Steadiness of Behaviour which is the Result of Reason, and which, while it supports the Character of HIM who wears it, shews HIM at the same time worthy of that Dignity he possesses.

THE Propriety of this Remark will appear still in a stronger Light, if we consider what it is that truly distinguishes the Great from the ordinary Rank of Men. It is not certainly the Splendor of their Appearance, the Affluence in which they live, or the Pomp of their Attendance, these Things belong to Greatness, therefore they cannot confer it. It was justly said by an *Athenian* Painter to a *Persian* Nobleman, who talk'd foolishly in his Shop about the Art he profess'd: *My Lord, while you hold your Tongue, the Lustre of your Purple, and the Crowd of your Servants, struck my People with Awe; but by speaking, you have made yourself ridiculous to the Boys who grind my Colours.* The truly Great, are such as being elevated either by Birth or Fortune, conciliate the Affections of Mankind by a just Display of Merit. By adjusting their Actions to that Station wherein Providence hath placed them, by being easy of Access, open in their Conversation, Sincere towards their Friends, generous to their Enemies, and Beneficent to all Men; by adding Honour to all the Employments they injoy, through their Manner of discharging them; by acquiring such Employments fairly; by parting with them rather than their Integrity; by resuming them from the Dictates of publick Spirit, and by using them rather for the Good of others than their own; by enduring Adversity with a Firmness demonstrative of Innocence; by using Opportunities with a Skill peculiar to a high Genius; by conducting Affairs in Prosperity, with the same Calmness and Moderation which deserved good Fortune: These distinguish the truly Great, and from these only we are to expect such extraordinary Instances of Steadiness of Soul as have been before mentioned.

To these Reflections let us add another, which arises naturally from the Subject, *viz.* The *Mistakes* made by mean Minds, as to the Conduct of the Great. This, at first Sight, may seem to contradict something heretofore advanced; but if it be thoroughly weighed, it will be found to be a *seeming Contradiction* only. There is a Degree of Wisdom and good Sense requisite, to judge rightly of the Actions of those who are guided by the Dictates of the sublimest Reason: For want of this, Virtues have been frequently mistaken for Vices, and the best Actions pass'd with the greatest Part of Mankind for the very Worst. The Cause of this, next to Folly and Ignorance, is that Partiality which Men naturally have for their own Notions: They think at every turn how they should behave themselves, and they judge of another Man's Conduct by his crooked Rule, without adverting to the Reason of the Thing or the Difference of Circumstances. The Contempt therefore of vulgar Opinions, is another Excellence which distinguishes a Mind truly Great, and enables it to preserve itself in its own Orb without regretting, nay, without heeding what is said by those whom Folly and Prejudice hinder from saying any thing to the Purpose. Just as the Moon, according to the establish'd Laws of her Motion, emerges from an Eclipse, while the Barbarians beneath her are beating Pans and Kettles, forsooth, to help her. Noise and Hurry are, with the Mob, Expressions of Passion; nor have they any Notion of silent Sadness, or of Sorrow without Tears. But those who love and seek Wisdom, know that there is a rational Mourning, which partakes at once of Pain and Pleasure, of Grief and Satisfaction, of Uneasiness for the *Loss* received, and of a joyful Sense of that Peace and Tranquillity, that Shore where Trouble never rouls, and where the black Winds of Care can never blow, to which the departed Soul is wafted by Providence to injoy endless Quiet. These Thoughts produce that melancholy Serenity, that true Resignation of Mind which disposes a Man to fullfil the Duty of a *Creature*, by yielding, without Reluctance, to the Will of his *Creator*. This is that Mean in Sorrow, which the habitual Wisdom of a great Mind, enables it to chuse and to maintain, without sinking either into *Insensibility* on the one Hand, or into *unmanly Weakness* on the other.

R FREEMAN.

Aleppo, March 29.

BY a rich Caravan arrived from Bagdad we hear, that the Bashaw of that City having attacked the Rebel who committed great Ravages in those Parts, the latter had been obliged to retire to the Mountains; that several of his principal Adherents were since returned to the Obedience of the Grand Seignior, and some of them put immediately under Arrest; that being all examined, two of them were found guilty of such heinous Crimes, that they could not possibly be pardoned, and were therefore strangled, and their Heads sent to Constantinople, whither several of their Accomplices were also carried to give an Account of their Conduct to his Highness.

Smyrna, May 2. The Rebel Sary-Bey-Oglow, kept very close for several Days after his Retreat from this City, and sent abroad a Report that he died suddenly, on Purpose, as 'tis thought, to impose upon the Bashaw of Guzelhissar, in order to surprize him the better when a fair Opportunity sh uld present. But this Trick failing, he came again with his People before this City on the 15th Instant, and summoned the Inhabitants to surrender in nine Days time, threatening, in case of Refusal, to give a general Storm to the Place, and to spare none of the Inhabitants if they fell in his Power. The latter resolved at first to defend themselves to the last Man, and in pursuance of the said Resoluti n, 500 Horse and 400 Foot, sallied upon the Enemy the same Day; but after a very bloody Battle, which lasted near two Hours, they were obliged to retire into the City. The Rebels encouraged by this Success, came within Musket Shot of the Town, and a great Fire there was on both Sides all the Night long. Nevertheless Sary-Bey-Oglow made himself Master of a Mosque, which served at the same for a Fortress, and was defended by 500 Men. During this, the rest of his Men endeavour'd to seize the Gate of Tiria; but the Bashaw and the Cadis perceiving, from an Eminence where they were posted, that the Danger encreased more and more, detach'd 80 Horse, supported by a great Body of Janissaries, Armenians, and other Inhabitants of the City, to dislodge Sary-Bey-Oglow from the Mosque of which he had taken Possession, when the Rebel did all that could be expected from him upon the like Occasion to animate his Men; but 'twas all in vain, for he was not only obliged to quit that Post, but also to fly with the utmost Precipitation. The Garison of the Town pursued him with Vigour, and returned the 16th with 300 Prisoners, and a very considerable Booty, which consisted of Camels, Horses, Arms, Ammunition, &c. This Action lasted 28 Hours, wherein the Rebels, who were to the Number of about 3000, lost about one third of their Men: We can't yet discover

what

what is become of the Fugitives; but 'tis hop'd that they will not be in haſte to return into theſe Parts, eſpecially ſince we hear that the Baſhaw Imbrahor, has received Orders from the Grand Seignior to aſſemble ſome Troops for diſperſing thoſe Vagabonds.

IRELAND.

Philipſtown, June 12. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord and Lady Moleſworth arrived here with a handſome Retinue: It being the Day of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Crown, Colonel Hawley's Dragoons in Garriſon here fired three Vollies, and in the Evening a large Bonfire and ſeveral Barrels of Ale were given by his Lordſhip to the Populace. This Day the Right Hon. the Lord Cathcart's Regiment of Carabineers paſſed in Review before his Lordſhip, Lord George Sackville being preſent.

Derry, June 11. This Day being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Acceſſion to the Throne, the three Companies of Brigadier Otway's Regiment being drawn out in order march'd to Church, where an excellent Sermon was preached by the Dean of Derry; the Bells were rung, and the Great Guns fired, which were anſwered by Vollies from the Army. At Noon the principal Inhabitants of the Town met at the Houſe of Mr. William Aſhe, where ſeveral loyal Healths were drank, with Succeſs to the Trade of Ireland, and Confuſion to the Enemies thereof; as alſo Succeſs to the preſent Mayor, who is admired for his excellent Adminiſtration.

Dublin, June 17. We hear from Carlow, that the Priſoners confined in the Gaol of that Town, having found Means to ſaw off their Bolts, made their Eſcape, having firſt wounded the Gaoler and Turnkey in ſo terrible a Manner that their Lives are deſpaired of; and that one Molloy, a Prieſt, who was one of the Priſoners, is ſince retaken, and was very much wounded by thoſe who took him.

HOME PORTS.

Liverpool, June 20. Arrived the Diſpatch, Boon, from Stockholm; the Elizabeth, Milnes, from Gottenburgh.

Briſtol, June 21. Yeſterday arrived the Betty, Phelps; and in the Afternoon, the Duſſley, Jacks, both from Jamaica, came out with the laſt Fleet.

Dartmouth, June 20. This Day came in here the Betty, of and for Liverpool, Darcy, from Gottenburgh. Wind W. S. W.

Weymouth, June 21. The Ships mentioned in my laſt are ſailed. Since came to an Anchor in Portland Road and remain, the Mary, Holloway, of and from Limington for Liſbon; the Start, White, of and for Plymouth from London; the Providence, Rogers, of and from London for Dublin; the Charming Polly, Simon, of and from London for Santa Cruz. Wind W. S. W.

Southampton, June 21. Since my laſt arrived here the Reunion, Layne, of and from Cherburgh; and the Two Friends of Southampton, Mourant, from Guernſey. Sailed the Jane, Pitton, of and for Guernſey; the George and Jane, Allez, of and for ditto. Wind S. W.

Portſmouth, June 22. Since my laſt came the William and Mary Snow, Diamond, from Alicant; and the Thomaſius Medall, Thompſon, from Rotterdam. Come to Spithead from Ireland his Majeſty's Sloop the Cruiſer. Capt. Lingen; and the Swift, Capt Cook, from the Weſtward. Sailed the Faulkland, Capt Lee, for the Downs.

His Majeſty's Ship the Deal Caſtle of 20 Guns, is Commiſſion'd here, and the Command thereof given to Capt. Smith, late of the Aldgrney, who is ſucceed by Capt. Scott.

At Spithead are his Majeſty's Ships the Chatham, Romney, Hector, Flamborough, Blandford, Lively, Cruiſer and Swift.

Leal, June 22. The outward bound Ships remain as per laſt. Came down ſince laſt Poſt the Hannah, Tilliard, for Newfoundland; the Elizabeth, Howard, for Cork. Arrived the Loyal Judith, Coultus, from Trepany; the Fame, Knox, from Boſton; the Samuel, Cocker, from Bourdeaux; the Pearl, Thompſon, from Jamaica; the Duke of Dorſet, Gilbert, from Bengall, ſailed this Morning for the River. Wind S. S. W.

The Crown, Jefferies, from London, is arrived at Jamaica.

Graveſend, June 22. Paſſed by the Mary, Iſrael, from Smyrna; the Tottingham, Bradford, from Carolina; the Peter and Ann, Paulſon, from Norway; the St. Peter, Force, from Stetin; the Jane, Wright, from Gibraltar; the Wright and Iſabella, Hornby, from Guernſey; the Brunſwick, Ducket, from Minopoli; and the Leopard, Hardy, from Leghorn

LONDON.

On Thurſday laſt died at Chelſea Guſtavus Belford, Eſq; Capt. of a Troop in his Majeſty's own Regiment of Dragoons, as remarkable for his juſt and ſteady Behaviour, as his zealous Loyalty, founded on the Revolution, Principles he ever as wiſely as bravely defended, and his long, faithful and honourable Service, having been near 40 Years a Captain, and 50 in Commiſſion; and in every Action during that Time, from the Camp at Dundalk to the end of the War; all the Wars of Flanders to the Peace at Ryſwick: And in Queen Ann's Wars was (mitting the many glorious Campaigns and ſucceſsful Sieges, &c. in Flanders) at the Sieges of Gibraltar, Barcelona, Alicant, and Toulon; at the Sea Engagement at Malaga, the deſtroying the United Fleets of France and Spain at Vigo; and at laſt left the World by an old Wound received under our Great Deliverer, at the ever famous Battle of the Boyne.

The Right Hon. Charles Lord Viſcount Townſhend, died ſuddenly at his Seat at Raynham in Norfolk, on Wedneſday Night laſt; after Supper his Lordſhip retired to his Room, apparently in good Health; he rung his Bell, and the Servant going immediately up Stairs, found his Lord dead; his Lordſhip had flung up the Saſh of the Window, as tho' he had done it for the Sake of Air: He was in his 64th Year of his Age.

Yeſterday Morning their Graces the Duke and Dutcheſs of Mancheſter ſet out from his Houſe in Groſvenor's Square, for his Seat at Kimbolton in Northamptonſhire.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to put the Bonetta Sloop into Commiſſion, and gave the Command thereof to Capt. Young, and he was ſworn in and received his Commiſſion accordingly.

Their Lordſhips were likewiſe pleaſed to order ſeveral ſuperannuated Seamen, worn out in the Service of the Crown, into Greenwich Hoſpital.

This Day his Majeſty will Review the Four Troops of Horſe Guards, and Two Troops of Grenadier Guards, in Hyde Park.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	04	36	Evening 04 55

Bank Stock 143, 142 1-half. India, nothing done. South Sea 101 5-8ths, 1-half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 3-8ths to 1-half. New ditto 111 3-4ths to 5 8ths. Three per Cent. 107. 7 per Cent Loan 113. Ditto 5 per Cent. 102. Royal Aſſurance 110 3 4ths. London Aſſurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 13 3-4ths. India Bonds 6 l. 18 s. to 19 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 1 l. 16 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 2 7-8ths Premium. Engliſh Copper 3 l. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1 4th per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121 1 half.

This Day is Publiſh'd,
NUMBER I. of
A Collection of Select SERMONS,
by the moſt Eminent Engliſh DIVINES, ANCIENT and MODERN. Now digeſted into one Body, according to the Order of Time in which they were ſeverally preached. Which may ſerve for a Body of Divinity, Uſeful and Neceſſary for all Families. Carefully collated with the Authentick Copies formerly printed, or the Original Manuſcripts thereof well atteſted.

CONDITIONS.

I. That Six Sheets in Folio, ſtitch'd in Blue Paper, ſhall be publiſhed every Fortnight at the Price of Six-pence.

II. That the ſame ſhall be punctually delivered to the ſeveral Subſcribers, or their Order, as they come out, being paid for on the Delivery, at the Rate aforeſaid.

III. That, at the End of the Whole, compleate Indexes ſhall be made of the Authors Names, and the Texts of the ſeveral Sermons; together with a Liſt of the Subſcribers who are pleaſed to patronize the Work.

N. B. *Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of any Sermons fit for a Place in this Collection, and are willing to contribute towards the making it more compleate, are deſired to communicate the ſame to the Printer hereof, the Favour of which ſhall be thankfully acknowledged.*

Subſcriptions are taken in, and Propoſals to be had gratis, by J. Janeway, Printer, in White-Fryars, near Fleet-ſtreet, and by the following Booklellers in the Country, viz. Mr. Thorn at Exeter, Mr. Price at Glouceſter, Mr. Akenhead at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Mr. Redwood at Norwich, Mr. Pariſh at Guildford, Mr Eaſton at Sarum, Mr. Evans at Briſtol, Mr. Warren at Birmingham, Mr. Craighton at Ipſwich, Mr. Macklin at York, Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury, Mr. Henry, Printer, at Reading, Mr. Dagnell at Ayleſbury, Mr. Kendall at Colcheſter, Mr. Bonner at Cambridge, Mr. Leake at Bath, Mr Gittons at Shrewsbury, Mr. Dicey, Printer, at Northampton, Mr. Bouchier at Peterborough, Mr. Pote at Eaton, Mr. Mountford at Worceſter, Mr. Watſon at St. Edmund's-bury, Mr. Hodges at Darby, Mr. Fletcher at Oxford.

To be Lett,
At Michaelmas next, and the Fallows to be Enter'd upon immediately,
A Small Farm at Green-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of Shenley, in the County of Hertford, within Five Miles of St. Albans, and the ſame Diſtance from Barnet.

Inquire of Mrs. New, at Newbarns near St. Albans; or of Mr. Edward New, Grocer in Devereaux-Court near Temple-Bar, London; or of Mr. James Jane, at the ſaid Farm.

This Day is Publiſhed,
THE Chriſtian Sacrifice explain'd: In a Charge deliver'd in Part to the Middleſex Clergy, at St. Clement Danes, April 20, 1738. To which is added, an Appendix
By DANIEL WATERLAND, *D. D. Archdeacon of Middleſex, and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.*
Printed for W. Innys and R. Manby, at the Weſt End of St. Paul's.

Where may be had, by the ſame Author,
1. The Importance of the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity aſſerted, in Reply to ſome late Pamphlets. The 2d Edition.
2. A Review of the Doctrine of the Euchariſt, as laid down in Scripture and Antiquity. The 2d Edition.
3. Eight Sermons preached at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, in Defence of the Divinity of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt. The 2d Edition.

This is to inform the Publick,
THAT I Mary Moore, Daughter of the late Mr. John Moore, Apothecary, (who formerly lived in Abchurch-Lane, but of late Years in Lawrence-Pountney-lane) am remov'd to the Peſtle and Mortar upon Lawrence-Pountney-Hill, near Cannon-ſtreet, where I ſhall continue to prepare and ſell the following Medicines, having been fully inſtructed in their true Preparation and Virtues by my late Father Mr. John Moore, viz.

1. The Worm-Medicines, which are allowed to be the moſt effectual Remedies in the World for deſtroying Worms, and are proper to be taken by Perſons tho' they have no Worms, for they ſtrengthen the Stomach, cauſe a good Digeſtion, and require no Confinement.
2. The Antiſcorbutick Pills and Spirits, being two Medicines of that tranſcendant Virtue, that ſtriking at the Root of the Malady, they effect to Admiration the Cure of that Epidemick Diſeaſe the Scurvy.
3. Medicines for the Cure of the CHOLICK, which have proved ſucceſsful when all other Remedies have fail'd.
4. Likewiſe a Cure for the RHEUMATISM and SCIATICA.
5. An Elixir which gives Eaſe in violent Fits of the Stone.
6. An Ointment that cures the ITCH, tho' of long Continuance, without Bleeding or Purging; the Smell of which is no way offenſive.
7. Alſo an Ointment that gives ſpeedy Eaſe in the PILES.
8. An Elixir for young Children, which helps them to breed their Teeth with Eaſe, and prevents their having FITS.
9. And alſo an excellent Powder for cleanſing and preſerving the TEETH.

To be had at the ſaid M. Moore's,
Columbarium; or, The Pigeon-Houſe: Being an Introduction to a Natural Hiſtory of Tame Pigeons, giving an Account of the ſeveral Species known in England, with the Method of breeding them, their Diſtempers and Cures.

Note, The Worm-Medicines are ſold by my Orders (ſeal'd up with Directions) by Mrs. Reader, at the Nine Sugar-Loaves in Hungerford-Market; and whoever elſe offers to ſell them, either in Town or Country, you may be aſſured they are Counterfeits.

To Perſons of either Sex
Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* NERVOUS DECAYS.
NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS ſo frequent as of late they have been, nor have the uſual Remedies been found adequate to thoſe pertinacious Diſtempers: This occaſioned a Phyſician, who employ'd his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, *a Sovereign Elixir*, peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palſy, and all other nervous Complaints now reigning, which after he had experienced on vaſt Numbers of Perſons of both Sexes, and always with ſurprizing Succeſs, even ſo as infallibly to cure by it the Palſy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Diſorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that ſo thoſe labouring under theſe miſerable Ailments, might know where to meet with a ſafe and moſt certain Cure, which it accompliſhes in ſo ſhort a Time, and with ſuch Eaſe and Pleaſure (a few Drops of it being a Doſe, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almoſt incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only, demonſtrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients ſoon find all Numbneſs, Deadneſs, and Shaking, or Reſolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulſive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vaniſh and return no more; and that though theſe Diſeaſes have been of many Years ſtanding, whether occaſioned by long Illneſs, faſt Living, hard Labouring, or any other Cauſe; for it performs all that can be wiſh'd for in Nervous Caſes, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digeſtion, occaſions laudable Chyle, attenuates the Blood and Juices, cauſes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capillary Veſſels, revives and increaſes the Spirits, warms, comforts, ſtrengthens, and repleniſhes the Brain and whole Nervous Syſtem, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, and Limbs reſtored to their priſtine Steadineſs and Strength, and the Palſy and all Paralytick Diſorders and Nervous Decays ſuddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themſelves, and all about them.

This ſovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be ſold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Croſs-Keys and Star in Cornhill, near Stock's Market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the *Globe* in *Pater-noſter-Row*,